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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Descriptive

PRICE LIST

Fall 1921

*From the Smallest to the Largest Nursery in Indiana
Established 1875*

QUALITY STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Varieties we have selected as being the most desirable for all sections and purposes. Varieties not starred are good. If you are not experienced in selecting varieties you cannot make a mistake in choosing the () starred ones.

*WITHOUT TREES AND SHRUBS IT IS ONLY A HOUSE—
WITH THEM A HOME.*

Drive out and visit our Nurseries.

**A NEW CONCRETE ROAD FROM INDIANAPOLIS
TO OUR OFFICE**

A straight drive of only nine miles from Meridian Street directly
West on Washington Street

TIC

Address All Correspondence to

C. M. HOBBS & SONS

Bridgeport, Marion County, Indiana

Bell Phone (Free Service in Marion County)
Ben Davis 98

INTRODUCTORY

The location of our state puts us in the center of a splendid market. Within a run of 12 hours we can put our products into the hands of millions of consumers. Our many railroad and interurban lines give us unequalled facilities for distribution.

For almost a half century, the growing of trees, plants, and fruits has been our business. We have given to the business our very best efforts. During these years among the trees and fruits we have gathered much valuable information that is especially valuable to the beginner; this information is for the asking to our patrons. We are glad to assist you in any way we can.

We keep our methods of propagation and cultivation up to date, using only those methods that produce the best results; and with our thoroughly drained and fertilized soils we are able to produce as vigorous, well matured and healthy stock as can be found anywhere.

Our stock is not only well grown, but carefully dug, handled and packed. We take every possible care to have varieties true to name, as we fully realize the importance of this to the planter. We do not claim infallibility, but take every precaution to reduce mistakes to the minimum. No tree or plant ever goes out of hands knowingly mislabeled.

It has been our purpose to deal honestly and fairly with our customers. This is not only right, but our experience has proven it to be good policy, as our business has steadily grown until our trade now extends over the entire country. We are doing business with many people that we did business with a quarter of a century ago.

It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is often palmed off on the public. Within the last few years the cost of production has increased rapidly and in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

A Century in the Nursery Business

In the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends.

Dr. Albertson had a foundness for trees and plants and so cultivated a small nursery. His son Oliver inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the state near Salem, Indiana.

In 1875, Oliver Albertson moved to Bridgeport, Indiana, intending to do a small nursery business here, and retain an interest also in the Washington County Nursery. C. M. Hobbs, afterwards Mr. Albertson's son-in-law, took charge of the Bridgeport plant. After the death of Oliver Albertson, in 1879, his son, Emery Albertson, and C. M. Hobbs formed a partnership for the management of the Bridgeport Nursery. From small beginnings they built up a large business, their sales reaching all over the United States.

The first of July, 1907, Mr. Emery Albertson retired from the business, which was then continued by C. M., Oliver A., and Harry W. Hobbs, under the firm name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons.

Substitution

We have found many of our customers desire us to fill their order complete by using our good judgment in selecting varieties for them in case we were short of varieties ordered. Many times we can better the selection, but if you do not wish us to use our judgment in selecting varieties to take the place of those that may be exhausted, kindly mark on the face of your order, "No Substitution," and we will gladly refund balance of your remittance.

Location

Six miles from the west corporation line of Indianapolis, on Washington Street, or the Old National Road, Pennsylvania Railroad, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Line—Stop 10, or Bridgeport Nursery.

We have both Bell and Independent Phones in our office. Free service over Bell phone from Indianapolis or any point in Marion County.

Visitors

You are always welcome and we will be pleased to meet you and show you through our plant, comprising more than 300 acres.

Shipping Facilities

Pennsylvania railroad making connection with all lines out of Indianapolis.

We are very fortunate to be located on the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction system which insures us twenty-four hour delivery to most points in Indiana.

Shipping Instructions

ORDERS—All orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment.

FORWARDING—Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but where without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend that all herbaceous and strawberry plants be shipped by express.

CLAIMS—For damage while in transit or otherwise must be made within five days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING SEASON—Opens about March 1st in the spring and September 15th in the fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION—Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the state laws require it.

PACKING—All goods are carefully packed, thus avoiding risk, if delayed in transit. We do not charge for packing.

Terms

CASH WITH ORDER—Except to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility, when accounts are due when bills are rendered, and prompt payments are expected.

PRICES given in this catalog are for the goods F. O. B. Bridgeport, Indiana. No charge for packing.

STOCK SELECTED by customers at the nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees or plants chosen.

We do not Charge for Packing

QUANTITY—Lots of 5, 50 and 500 trees or plants of the same grade and variety will be furnished at the 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively.

Guarantees

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock, we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, free of charge, or refund purchase price. We shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

GUARANTEE and CLAIMS—All goods are guaranteed true to name, up to grade, full count, and in good condition when delivered. Claims must be made within five days after delivery to customer's delivery point to receive consideration.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way. There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture—all contribute to failure and all beyond our control.

A catalog as extensive as this, must of necessity offer some plants of difficult culture, and, when these are ordered, we presume the people ordering them have the knowledge needed for their culture. Successful results require knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverance, and these we can not supply, but we shall be glad to make selections from the hardier class of plants for the people who wish them.

Address All Communications to

C. M. HOBBS & SON

Bridgeport

(Marion County)

Indiana

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs, such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should **buy none but the best**. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation of the best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

Our Prices are Based on the Quality of Stock We Grow

Arrangement of the Grounds

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house. In laying out the grounds, make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs are highly effective and should be more generally planted.

Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

How to Care for and Plant Trees

On arrival, the trees should at once be unpacked, and if the plants cannot be promptly planted, they should be "heeled-in." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

DIGGING THE HOLE. This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.

KIND OF SOIL. We are frequently asked what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would attain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.

WHEN SETTING THE TREE, take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil-

mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than 2 or 3 inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

The Care of Trees and Shrubs After Planting

This is especially important for the first few years until they shall have become thoroughly established in their new location. It is really a very simple matter, if thought be given to a few points as to what is essential to provide for the most successful results in planting.

In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding-roots, which will search the lower strata of soil for food and moisture. This can be most successfully done by applying a thick mulch of manure 3 to 4 inches deep to the ground, after planting, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist and at an even temperature, not alternately hot in the baking sun of mid-day in summer and quickly frozen in early winter. This mulch also permits the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil.

In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed. Or again, the same ends are accomplished if a sufficient dust-mulch is provided by constant cultivation.

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of Evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist.

If Evergreens are not protected by the planting of thick masses of deciduous trees and shrubs which would form a windbreak, artificial barriers, as of Evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most Evergreens are "winter killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly and completely mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds through lack of proper protection. Always remember that thrifty plants, well manured and properly attended to in spring and fall, are less exposed to attacks of insect enemies or fungous diseases than plants which are ill-tended and uncultivated.

New Varieties

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market, we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

Varieties Not Listed

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalog; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock, we shall be pleased to supply.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Less than five at each price. Five of a kind at ten rate. Fifty of a kind or fifty of not less than five of a kind at hundred rate.

We have many large trees 15 to 30 feet high that measure at base of tree 3 to 12 inches in diameter. Special prices on these will be made when trees are selected at nursery.

ACER—MAPLES

***Dascarpum** (White or Silver Maple). A rapid growing tree of large size. Makes quick shade.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. -----	\$1 00	\$9 50	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. -----	1 25	11 50	70 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. -----	1 75	15 00	100 00
12 to 14 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. -----	2 50	20 00	150 00

Dascarpum Wierii Laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple). Has graceful drooping branches. Especially attractive on lawn.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft. -----	2 50	20 00
10 to 12 ft. -----	3 00	25 00

Negundo (Box Elder or Ash-leaved Maple) Large spreading tree of rapid growth.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft. -----	1 50	12 50

***Platanoides** (Norway Maple) One of the best ornamental trees. Handsome, compact head; dark green foliage.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 75	15 00	125 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. -----	2 00	17 50	150 00
8 to 10 ft., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. -----	2 50	20 00	175 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. -----	3 00	25 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. -----	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. -----	5 00	40 00	
12 to 14 ft., $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. -----	6 00	50 00	

Saccharinum (Sugar or Rock Maple) A most desirable shade and ornamental tree; erect and neat appearance; colors up in fall.

Same price as Norway.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven) Of Japanese origin; rapid growing with feathery foliage.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 00
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 25
10 to 12 ft. -----	2 00

BETULA—The Birches.

Alba (European White Birch) A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

5 to 6 ft. -----	1 00	7 50
6 to 8 ft. -----	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft. -----	2 00	15 00

and More Hardy Than Most Shrubs Offered

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

***Laciniata Pendula** (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch) Tall and slender with graceful, drooping branches; silvery bark; delicately cut foliage.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft. -----	\$1 75	\$15 00	
6 to 8 ft. -----	2 00	17 50	
8 to 10 ft. -----	2 50	22 50	

CATALPA

Bungei (Chinese Umbrella Tree) A pretty dome-shaped head, on straight stem, about five feet from ground. Very desirable for lining on drives.

1-year head -----	1 50	12 50	
2-year head -----	2 25	20 00	

Speciosa (Western Catalpa) Very hardy; rapid grower; good for posts, poles and railroad ties.

6 to 8 ft. -----	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	
10 to 12 ft. -----	1 50	12 50	

CERCIS (Judas Tree or Red Bud) A medium sized tree with large irregular head. Profusion of reddish-pink flowers before foliage appears in spring.

THREE—HOBBS & SONS NURSERY.

2 to 3 ft. -----	50		
3 to 4 ft. -----	75		
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	
5 to 6 ft. -----	1 25	10 00	

CORNUS—Dogwood

Florida (White Flowering Dogwood) Grows about 25 feet high. Blossoms appear before leaves in spring. A valuable ornamental tree.

2 to 3 ft. -----	1 00		
3 to 4 ft. -----	1 25		

Rubra (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood) Same as white flowering, except it has beautiful red or pink flowers.

2 to 3 ft. -----	1 50		
3 to 4 ft. -----	2 00		

FRAXINUS—Ash

***Alba** (American White Ash) A tall native tree; very straight; broad, round head with dense foliage.

5 to 6 ft. -----	75	6 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft. -----	1 00	8 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 50	12 00	60 00
10 to 12 ft. -----	2 00	15 00	100 00

KOELREUTERIA

Paniculata (Japanese Varnish Tree) A hardy round headed tree. In July has large panicles of yellow flowers; grows about 25 feet high.

4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00		
5 to 6 ft. -----	1 50		

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

LIQUIDAMBAR—Sweet Gum

Styraciflua—A very shapely, decorative tree. Has star-shaped leaves and corky bark; foliage colors crimson in fall.

3 to 4 ft. -----	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft. -----	\$2 00		
	2 50		

LIQUIDAMBAR—Sweet Gum

Tulipifera—One of grandest native trees; tall, pyramidal in habit with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and tulip-shaped flowers.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 50		
8 to 10 ft. -----	2 00		

MAGNOLIA—American Cucumber Tree

Accuminata—A tall, broad-spreading tree; greenish-yellow flowers followed by coral-colored seed clusters.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 25	10 00	
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 75	15 00	
10 to 12 ft. -----	2 50	20 00	

Stellata (Imported) A dwarfish bush with white, fragrant flowers.

2 to 3 ft. -----	3 50		
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MORUS—Mulberry

Tartarica (Russian Mulberry) A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree. Fruit good and abundant.

4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	
5 to 6 ft. -----	1 25	10 00	

Tartarica Pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry)

One of most graceful of the weepers. Has perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender branches reaching to ground; bears fruit.

5 to 6 ft. stems, 1-year head -----	2 00		
5 to 6 ft. stems, 2-year head -----	2 50		

Downing—A new American Mulberry; beautiful tree for lawn or street; bears an abundant supply of good fruit.

4 to 5 ft. -----	1 25		
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PLATANUS—Plane or Buttonwood

Orientalis (European Sycamore) A great tree for street planting; grows quickly and withstands city environments.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 50	10 00	
8 to 10 ft. -----	2 00	15 00	
10 to 12 ft. -----	2 50	20 00	

POPULUS—Poplar

Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar) Very rapid grower; hardy; fine for screening undesirable views.

5 to 6 ft. -----	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft. -----	75	6 00	35 00
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	45 00
10 to 12 ft. -----	1 25	10 00	80 00

in Indiana to the Largest. There is a Reason

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

PRUNUS—Plum

Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum) A handsome, small, symmetrical tree with striking purple foliage.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. -----	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 50	12 00

PYRUS—Flowering Crab Apple

Bechteli (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab) One of best flowering crabs. Has beautiful, double, pink, rose-like flowers in early spring; fragrant.

2 to 3 ft. -----	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 75	12 50

QUERCUS—Oak

Palustris (Pin Oak) The choice of the oaks; deep green foliage which changes to scarlet and yellow in fall; suitable for street or lawn.

5 to 6 ft. -----	1 50	12 50
6 to 8 ft. -----	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft. -----	3 00	25 00

SALISBURIA—Ginkgo; Maidenhair

A very hardy and vigorous grower; leaves like Maidenhair Fern; fine for lawn or street planting.

4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 ft. -----	1 25	10 00
6 to 8 ft. -----	1 75	15 00

SALIX—Willow

Elegantissima (ThurLOW's Weeping Willow) Strong, upright grower with smaller branches drooping; good foliage.

4 to 5 ft. -----	50	4 00
5 to 6 ft. -----	75	6 00
6 to 8 ft. -----	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 50	10 00

Vitellina (Yellow Barked Willow) Erect in growth; bark very yellow or golden color.

5 to 6 ft. -----	60	4 50
6 to 8 ft. -----	75	6 00
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 00	7 50

Wisconsin—A large tree with drooping branches similar to ThurLOW.

Same price as ThurLOW.

SORBUS

Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash) Hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered in fall and winter with clusters of bright red berries.

5 to 6 ft. -----	1 00	7 50
6 to 8 ft. -----	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 75	15 00

Indiana Trees and Plants are Subjected to Severe Winter Weather

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

TILIA—Linden or Lime Tree

Americana—(American Linden or Basswood)

Grows about 60 feet high forming a broad, round-topped tree; leaves dark green above, light green underneath.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft. -----	\$1 25	\$10 00	
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 50	12 50	
10 to 12 ft. -----	2 00	15 00	

Europea (European Linden) A very fine, symmetrical tree of large size; has large leaves which change in fall to beautiful yellow and brown.

Same price as American Linden.

ULMUS—Elm

***Americana** (American White Elm) A magnificent tree growing from 80 to 100 feet high with graceful, spreading branches. One of the best for lawn or street.

6 to 8 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	50 00
8 to 10 ft. -----	1 25	10 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. -----	1 75	15 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. -----	3 00	25 00	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. -----	4 50	35 00	250 00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their different colored foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in the winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors lending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. We transplant them several times before allowing them to go out to our customers, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have not been several times transplanted and become acclimated to our climate are almost sure to die.

Caution. Do not buy cheap evergreens. Unless they have been treated as above stated you will be disappointed with results.

Do not let the sun or wind strike the roots of Evergreens even for a few minutes; you will kill them if you do. Every Conifer offered in this catalog, unless otherwise stated, is taken from the field with the roots securely closed in a ball of earth and this bound on with a piece of burlap. The roots are never exposed. When you receive the plants, have hole ready, remove burlap (but not dirt), plant immediately, water thoroughly, but do not apply over foliage.

ABIES—Fir

***Balsamea** (Balsam Fir) An erect, regular, pyramidal tree with dark green foliage.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft. -----	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft. -----	3 00
2½ to 3 ft. -----	3 50

therefore are much Hardier than Stock Grown in Milder Climates

Concolor (White Fir) A beautiful tree whose yellow bark on young branches and green leaves makes its beauty equal to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft. -----	\$2 00
2 to 2½ ft. -----	3 00
2½ to 3 ft. -----	4 00

Veitchii, Silver Fir

2 to 3 ft. -----	3 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	5 00

BIOTA—CHINESE ARBOR VITAE

Aurea Nana (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae) A very dwarf compact plant with golden-yellow foliage; fine for porch boxes.

1 to 1¼ ft. -----	1 50
1¼ to 1½ ft. -----	2 00

Conspicua—Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit.

1 to 1½ ft. -----	2 00
1½ to 2 ft. -----	3 00

***Orientalis** (Chinese Arbor Vitae) One of the best evergreens for formal effect; bright green, compact and rather pyramidal. Often used for tubs or porch boxes.

1½ to 2 ft. -----	1 50
2 to 2½ ft. -----	2 50
2½ to 3 ft. -----	3 50
3 to 3½ ft. -----	4 50

JUNIPERUS—JUNIPERS

***Hibernica** (Irish Juniper) Of slender, columnar habit with glaucous green foliage. Useful for formal plantings.

1 to 1½ ft. -----	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. -----	1 50
2 to 2½ ft. -----	2 50

***Pfitzeriana** (Pfitzer's Juniper) A graceful, broad, pyramidal evergreen with sweeping fronds of grayish green foliage.

1½ to 2 ft. -----	3 00
2 to 2½ ft. -----	3 50

Procumbens (Trailing Juniper) A low-growing Juniper with long trailing branches of glaucous green foliage; fine for rockeries or foundations.

1 to 1½ ft. spread -----	4 00
2 to 3 ft. spread -----	5 00

Sabina (Savin Juniper) A prostrate, deep green foliaged plant very suitable for hillside plantings.

2½ to 3 ft. -----	3 50
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***Tamariscifolia** (Tamarix-leaved Juniper) Its grayish-green foliage and prostrate growth make it attractive both summer and winter.

2 to 3 ft spread -----	5 00
3 to 4 ft. spread -----	6 50

Virginiana (Red Cedar) A well known native tree; the young growth of bronze color contrasts with the dark green of the older wood.

1½ to 2 ft. -----	1 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	1 25
3 to 4 ft. -----	2 50

EVERGEENS—Continued

PICEA—SPRUCE

Alba (White Spruce) A pyramidal, medium-sized tree with light colored bark and silvery-gray foliage.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft. -----	\$1 75
2 to 3 ft. -----	2 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	3 50
4 to 5 ft. -----	5 00

Black Hill—Dark foliage. Better than Norway.

1½ to 2 ft. -----	1 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	1 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	2 50

Corulea

2 to 3 ft. -----	2 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	3 50

Engelmani—Foliage light blue.

2 to 3 ft. -----	2 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	3 50

***Excelsa** (Norway Spruce) Tree is a rapid grower with graceful habits and dark green foliage. Fine for windbreaks.

1½ to 2 ft. -----	1 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	1 75
3 to 4 ft. -----	3 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	4 50

Glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce) One of the most beautiful and hardy of the Spruces; form and habit similar to White Spruce.

1 to 1½ ft. -----	2 50
1½ to 2 ft. -----	3 50
2 to 3 ft. -----	5 00

Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce) The finest type of Colorado Blue known; foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery blue; the most striking of all evergreens.

1 to 1½ ft. -----	5 00
1½ to 2 ft. -----	6 00
2 to 2½ ft. -----	8 00
3½ to 4 ft. -----	25 00

Norway Pyramidal—Tall, slim, yet compact grower.

1½ to 2 ft. -----	1 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	1 50

Polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce) Forms a broadly conical-shaped, medium-sized tree; warm green foliage.

1 to 1½ ft. -----	2 00
1½ to 2 ft. -----	3 00

PINUS—PINE

Austriaca (Austrian Pine) Growth very stout and sturdy; foliage very dark green; splendid for mass planting.

2 to 3 ft. -----	2 50
3 to 4 ft. -----	4 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	6 00

***Mughus** (Mugho Pine) A unique evergreen, broader than its height, sometimes almost prostrate.

1 to 1¼ ft. -----	1 75
1¼ to 1½ ft. -----	2 25
1½ to 2 ft. -----	3 00

EVERGEENS—Continued

Strobus (White Pine) Makes a tall, stately tree; quick-growing; long-lived; needles are long, silvery blue.		Each
1 to 1½ ft.	-----	\$0 75
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	1 00
2 to 3 ft.	-----	1 25
Sylvestris (Scotch Pine) A quick-growing tree particularly suited for screens or wind-breaks.		
2 to 3 ft.	-----	2 50
3 to 4 ft.	-----	4 50
4 to 5 ft.	-----	7 00
5 to 6 ft.	-----	10 00
RETINISPORA		
Filifera (Thread-branched Retinispora) Leading shoot grows upright; branches horizontal, drooping at ends; light green foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	2 50
2 to 3 ft.	-----	3 00
Pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinispora) Erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	2 50
2 to 3 ft.	-----	3 00
Plumosa (Green Retinispora) Densely conical with fern-like leaves of bright green; plummy branches.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	2 50
2 to 3 ft.	-----	3 00
3 to 4 ft.	-----	4 50
*Plumosa Aurea (Golden Retinispora) One of the few really golden evergreens; the young growth contrasts strongly with the older.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	-----	4 00
Squarrosa Veitchii (Silver-tipped Retinispora) Young growth on tips of branches is creamy-white, giving bush a pretty silver-mottled effect.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	2 50
2 to 3 ft.	-----	3 50
3 to 4 ft.	-----	4 50
4 to 5 ft.	-----	5 50
5 to 6 ft.	-----	6 50
TAXUS—YEW		
Cuspidata (Japanese Yew) Of free-growing, open habit; green needles.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	2 50
2½ to 3 ft.	-----	4 00
Repandans (Spreading English Yew) One of the most attractive low evergreens; slow-growing; foliage almost black-green.		
1 to 1½ ft.	-----	1 50
½ to 2 ft.	-----	2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	-----	3 50
*THUYA—ARBOR VITAE		
Columbiana (Columbia Arbor Vitae) The young branches are silvery tipped.		
1½ to 2 ft.	-----	1 25
2 to 3 ft.	-----	1 50

EVERGEENS—Continued

Compacta (Compact Arbor Vitae)—A popular tree for low hedges or border plantings.		Each
1 to 1½ ft. -----		\$1 50
1½ to 2 ft. -----		2 50
2 to 2½ ft. -----		3 50
Douglasii (Douglas's Golden Arbor Vitae) Dense habit, warm green foliage, with slender branches nodding at tips.		
1½ to 2 ft. -----		2.25
2 to 3 ft. -----		3 00
Ericoides (Heath-leaved Arbor Vitae) Very dwarf and pyramidal.		
1 to 1½ ft. -----		1 00
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 50
Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae) Of dense, round habit with pretty, light green foliage; dwarfish.		
1 to 1½ ft. -----		1 50
1½ to 2 ft. -----		2 50
2 to 2½ ft. -----		3 50
*Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae) A distinct, compact, hardy tree; dense and conical with light, golden-green foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 50
2 to 3 ft. -----		3 00
*Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae) Especially useful for high hedges; rather pyramidal in habit.		
1 to 1½ ft. -----		75
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 00
2 to 3 ft. -----		1 50
3 to 4 ft. -----		3 00
4 to 5 ft. -----		4 50
5 to 6 ft. -----		7 00
Plicatum (Tall Pointed Arbor Vitae) Form spire-like; foliage dark green.		
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 25
2 to 2½ ft. -----		1 50
2½ to 3 ft. -----		2 00
*Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae) A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; the very best for formal hedge.		
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 50
2 to 3 ft. -----		2 50
3 to 4 ft. -----		3 50
Umbraculifera —Good in bed or foundation planting.		
1 to 1½ ft. -----		1 50
Vervaeneana (Veraene's Arbor Vitae) Noted for its graceful, bronze, mottled foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 25
2 to 3 ft. -----		1 50
Warreana (Siberian Arbor Vitae) Of dwarf habit and conical outline; rich dark green foliage; very hardy.		
1¼ to 1½ ft. -----		1 00
1½ to 2 ft. -----		1 50
2 to 2½ ft. -----		2 50
2½ to 3 ft. -----		3 50

EVERGEENS—Continued

***Tsuga**—Hemlock Spruce—A graceful, symmetrical attractive tree; dense; fine for hedge or wind-break.

1	to 1½ ft.	-----	Each	
				\$1 50
1½	to 2 ft.	-----		2 50
2	to 2½ ft.	-----		3 00
2½	to 3 ft.	-----		3 50
3	to 4 ft.	-----		5 00
4	to 5 ft.	-----		6 50

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Until seen, one can not appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs. Irregular groups or masses of shrubs arranged against buildings, fence or property lines are much more effective than single specimens. A good arrangement of shrubs provides wide open spaces near the center of the lawn.

Most of our shrubs are three and four years old; much more stocky and better than one and two-year plants usually offered.

Less than five at each price. Five of a kind at ten rate. Fifty of a kind or fifty of not less than five of a kind at hundred rate.

AMORHA FRUTICOSA—False Indigo—Good for rocky slopes.

		Each	10	100
3	to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	

AMYGDALUS—ALMONDS

***Alba Pleno**—White Flowering.
 ***Rosa Flora Pleno**—Pink Flowering.

2	to 3 ft.	-----	60	5 50
3	to 4 ft.	-----	75	6 50

ARALIA

Pentaphylla—Valuable for screen planting.
Spinosa—Gives tropical appearance to landscape planting.

2	to 3 ft.	-----	50	4 00
3	to 4 ft.	-----	65	5 50
4	to 5 ft.	-----	80	7 00
5	to 6 ft.	-----	1 00	9 00

BUDDLEIA—BUTTERFLY BUSH—Summer Lilac

—Profuse reddish violet flowers. Blooms all the latter part of summer.

2	to 3 ft.	-----	40	3 50
3	to 4 ft.	-----	50	4 00

BENZOIN—SPICE BUSH—Good for border or screen planting. Strong shrub. Dark red berries.

2	to 3 ft.	-----	75	
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BERBERIS—BARBERRY.

***Thunbergii**—Japanese Barberry. Red berries. Fine for hedging.

12	to 18 in.	-----	50	4 00	35 00
18	to 24 in.	-----	60	5 00	45 00

The First Crop Usually Pays More Than the

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

CALYCANTHUS—All Spice—Old fashioned sweet shrub with chocolate colored flowers of rare fragrance.			
18 to 24 in. -----	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	
	60	5 00	
CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—Siberian Pea Tree —Flowers bright yellow. Resembles Sweet Pea blossom.			
3 to 4 ft. -----		60	
CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS—New Jersey Tea —Valuable for dry sandy situations.			
2 to 3 ft. -----		50	
CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS — Button Bush—Tall growing. Fragrant white flowers.			
3 to 4 ft. -----		60	
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA—White Fringe— Pure white blossoms. Dark green foliage.			
18 to 24 in. -----		60	5 00
2 to 3 ft. -----		75	6 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	1 00		7 50
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA—Sweet Pepper Bush— Sweet scented white flowers, good for border planting. Adapted for wet and shady places.			
2 to 3 ft. -----		60	5 00
3 to 4 ft. -----		75	6 00
COLUTEA ARBORESCENS—Bladder Senna— Rapid growing, light green foliage, yellow flowers.			
3 to 4 ft. -----		60	5 00
CORNUS DOGWOOD			
Siberica—Red Twigged Dogwood—Small white flowers. Blue berries.			
Stolonifera Aurea—Yellow Twigged Dogwood— Very effective. Planted with red twigged variety.			
18 to 24 in. -----		40	3 00
2 to 3 ft. -----		50	4 00
3 to 4 ft. -----		60	5 00
CORYLUS AVELLANA PUPUREA—Purple Leaved Filbert. Very showy. Bronze purple leaves.			
2 to 3 ft. -----		1 00	
CYDONIA—Japan Quince—Scarlet flowers early in spring.			
18 to 24 in. -----		50	4 50
2 to 3 ft. -----		60	5 00
CYTISUS LABURNUM—Golden Chain—Large pea-shaped flowers in the spring followed by small pods.			
3 to 4 ft. -----		75	

Cost of the Tree or Plant. Buy the Best

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

DESMODIUM PENDULIFOLIUM—Sweet pea
Shrub—Rose and purple bloom August to
October.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 50	

DEUTZIA—Abundance of bloom in early spring.
White Flowered (*Crenata*, *Lemonei*, and
Pride of Rochester).

18 to 24 in. -----	40	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	60 00

Gracilis—Dwarf grower.

12 to 18 in. -----	50	4 00	
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DIERVILLA—*Weigelas*—Effective for grouping
and borders. Flowers trumpet shaped. All
colors.

Amabilis—Rapid grower. Rose pink flowers.

12 to 18 in. -----	40	3 50	
18 to 24 in. -----	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	

Candida—Flowers White. Same price as above

Nana Variegata—Dwarf habit. Variegated leaves.

Flowers rose-colored. Same price as above.

Rosea—Flowers rose-colored. Same price as
above.

***Eve Rathke**—Flowers brilliant crimson.

12 to 18 in. -----	50	4 00	
18 to 24 in. -----	60	5 00	
2 to 3 ft. -----	70	6 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	85	7 00	

ELEAGNUS

Augustifolia—Russian Olive—Leaves willow-like
and a rich silvery white

2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	65	5 00	
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	

Longipes—Japanese Oleaster—Fragrant, yellowish
flowers in May. Berries reddish—amber
color.

2 to 3 ft. -----	50		
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EUONYMUS—STRAWBERRY TREE

Alatus—Very attractive in Autumn when full of
bright colored fruit and crimson foliage.

2 to 3 ft. -----	75		
3 to 4 ft. -----	1 00		
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 25		

Americanus—Yellowish or reddish flowers fol-
lowed by crimson pods that burst, showing
bright scarlet seeds.

3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA—Pearl Bush—

Rapid growing; starry white blossoms in May.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. -----	\$0 50	\$4 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	

*FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell—Blooms early in spring. Branches covered with golden-yellow flowers before leaves appear.

18 to 24 in. -----	40	3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00

Fortunei—Best early flowering. Same price as above.

Intermedia—Very hardy. Same price as above.

Suspensa—Weeping Forsythia. Drooping habit. Fine for covering rocks and objectionable places. Same price as above.

Viridissima—Very early bloomer. Same price as above

HALESIA—SNOWDROP TREE

Tetraptera—Silver Bell.—Shrub forms low-wide head covered with a mass of small snowy white flowers.

2 to 3 ft. -----	50		
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HIBISCUS—Althea—Rose of Sharon—Tall growing. Vari-colored blossoms. Bloom from middle of July to September. Good for hedge.

Ardens (violet), **Boule de Feu** (red), **Coelestis** (blue), **Duchess de Brabant** (lilac), **Elegantissima** (white and pink), **Jean de Arch** (white), **Lady Stanley** (white), **Rubra** (red), **Totus Albus** (white).

2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	
Tree Form -----	1 00	8 00	

*HYDRANGEA

Arborescens—Snowball Hydrangea. Has large clusters of white flowers resembling snowballs.

18 to 24 in. -----	60	5 00	
2 to 3 ft. -----	65	6 00	

Paniculata Grandiflora Flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, delicate pink changing to brown.

18 to 24 in. -----	50	4 50	
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	
3 to 4 ft. tree form -----	1 25		

KERRIA—GLOBE FLOWER

Flora Pleno—Double yellow flowers.

18 to 24 in. -----	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	

Reasonable for First-Class Stock

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Japonica—Single yellow flowers.

	Each	10	
18 to 24 in. -----	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	

LIGUSTRUM—Privet—Used extensively for hedges. All privet listed here is 2 years old. Branchy. Much superior to one year old.

***Amurense**—Amoor River Privet — Very heavy foliage; glossy green and holds its color most of the year.

	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in. -----	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$130 00
18 to 24 in. -----	2 50	20 00	160 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	3 00	25 00	200 00

Ibota—Chinese Privet—A native of China and Japan. Flowers large, white and fragrant.

12 to 18 in. -----	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 in. -----	2 50	20 00

***Ovalifolium**—California Privet—Vigorous grower. Glossy green leaves.

12 to 18 in. -----	1 50	8 00	75 00
18 to 24 in. -----	2 00	10 00	90 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	2 50	15 00	120 00

Vulgaris—English Privet—Foliage narrow. Showy white flowers in June followed by dark fruit.

12 to 18 in. -----	1 50	10 00
18 to 24 in. -----	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	2 50	20 00

***LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE**—Fine for tall hedges with dense green foliage and foliage and showy red berries.

Bella Albida (white), **Fragrantissima** (white), **Morrowi** (white), **Tartarica Alba** (white), **Tartarica Rosea** (pink), **Tartarica Rubra** (red).

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in. -----	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	65	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00

MAHONIA—ASHBERRY

Aquifolium—Holly-leaved Mahonia — Purplish, shining, prickly leaves, bright yellow flowers and bluish berries.

12 to 18 in. -----	1 00
18 to 24 in. -----	1 50
2 to 3 ft. -----	2 00

***PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange—Syringa**—Old fashioned shrub. Strong grower, suitable for border, screen or specimen planting. Creamy white flowers borne in clusters.

We do not Charge for Packing

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Avalenche, Coronarius, Grandiflorus, Lemoinei and Mont Blanc.			
	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in. -----	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft. -----	85	7 00	60 00
Aureus —Golden yellow foliage which keeps its color the entire season.			
12 to 18 in. -----	60	5 00	
NAMED VARIETIES			
Dame Blanche Small leaves. Numerous small panicles of semi-double flowers.			
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 50	
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	
Manteau d'Herman —Double, dwarf grower.			
18 to 24 in. -----	50	4 50	
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	
Souvenir de Billard. Single, pure white. Free bloomer.			
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	
Virginal Vigorous plant. Bloom pure white, sweet scented. None better.			
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA —Buckthorn A stiff, twiggy tall shrub with dark foliage. White flowers, showy dark fruit. Good for hedge or border plant.			
3 to 4 ft. -----	50	4 00	
4 to 5 ft. -----	60	5 00	
RHODOTYPOS KERRIoidES —White Kerria—Handsome foliage. Single white flowers. Blooms in May.			
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
RHUS —Sumac—Noted for brilliant Autumn foliage,			
Cotinus —Smoke Tree. Has curious hair-like flowers covering the whole tree giving it an appearance of smoke or mist.			
Glabra —Smooth Sumac. Eight feet high. Showy spikes of fruit.			
Typhina Laciniata —Cut leaved.			
3 to 4 ft. -----	50	4 50	
4 to 5 ft. -----	60	5 00	
5 to 6 ft. -----	75	6 00	
SAMBUCUS —Elder—Showy white flowers. Black fruit ripening in August.			

Cheap Prices are Always High in the Long Run

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Canadensis —Common Elder.			
Nigra Aurea —Golden Elder.	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. -----	\$0 40	\$3 50	
3 to 4 ft. -----	50	4 00	
4 to 5 ft. -----	60	5 00	
SPIREA—Meadow Sweet			
* Anthony Waterer —Dwarf. Dark crimson flowers.			
Bumalda —Dwarf in habit. Rose colored flowers.			
Collosa Alba —Dwarf. White flower.			
* Thunbergii —Dwarf. White flowers. Foliage narrow and long turning to orange-scarlet in the fall.			
12 to 18 in. -----	50	4 50	\$40 00
18 to 24 in. -----	60	5 00	45 00
Billardi —Flowers pink; blooms nearly all summer.			
Opulifolia —Ninebark—Foliage light green. Abundant white fragrant flowers.			
Opulifolia Aurea —Golden leaved ninebark.			
Prunifolia —Small double white flower borne close to the branches.			
Reevesiana —Blooms in May. Double white flowers.			
Sorbifolia —Ash Leaf Spirea—Foliage similar to Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers.			
18 to 24 in. -----	40	3 50	30 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
* Van Houttei —Most charming and beautiful of all the varieties. Branches drooping to the ground. Profuse white bloom. Commonly called Bridal Wreath.			
18 to 24 in. -----	40	3 50	30 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
SYMPHORICARPOS—Snowberry.			
* Racemosus —Small pink flowers, followed by showy pure white berries.			
Vulgaris —Indian Currant. Small rose colored flowers. Red berries.			
12 to 18 in. -----	40	3 50	30 00
18 to 24 in. -----	50	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
SYRINGA—Lilacs			
Chinensis Syn. — Rothomagensis —Reddish purple.			
Chinensis Alba —White.			
Josikaea —Hungarian — Blooms late. Flowers light violet.			
Persica —Persian Lilac—Foliage small. Flowers bright purple.			
Villosa —Japan Lilac—Flowers light purple in bud, white when open.			

Remember our Shrubs are Stronger

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Vulgaris—Old fashioned Lilac—Purple.

	Each	10	100.
Vulgaris Alba —Common white Lilac			
18 to 24 in. -----	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	60 00

***Named Varieties**—Grafted sorts and far superior to common lilacs.

Able Carriere—Pale blue; double.

Alphonse Laval—Bluish-lilac; double.

Belle de Nancy—Flowers pink; white center; double.

Chas. X—Reddish purple; single.

Jean Bart—Rose colored; double.

Jean d'Arc—Pure white; double.

Madam Abel Chateney—Milk white double flowers.

Madam Casimir Perier—Double; creamy white.

Madam Lemoine—White; double.

Marie Legray—Finest white; single.

Michael Buchner—Large; double pale lilac.

President Grevy—Beautiful blue; double; large.

Rubra de Marley—Dark lilac flowers; single.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Best of dark varieties. Dark purple.

18 to 24 in. -----	65	5 00	
2 to 3 ft. -----	75	6 50	
3 to 4 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	
4 to 5 ft. -----	1 50	10 00	

TAMARIX

Africana—Small feathery foliage. Delicate small pink flowers.

Amurensis—Silvery foliage. Pink flowers.

Hispidula Aestivalis—Attractive, feathery, delicate pink bloom.

Japanica Plumosa—Feathery, plume like.

2 to 3 ft. -----	40	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	50	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00

VIBURNUM—Snowball—Profuse bloomers followed by fruit clusters, some black and some red. Green foliage changes to rich Autumn shades and twigs in winter very pleasing.

Acerifolium—Maple like leaves. White flowers. Purple crimson berries.

Dentatum—Arrowwood—Dentated leaves—Likes moist soil.

Lantana—Wayfaring Tree—Large white flowers in clusters. Bright red berries changing to black.

***Opulus**—High Bush Cranberry—Shining dark green foliage; Flowers white. Fruit scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all winter.

and More Hardy than Most Shrubs Offered

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

***Opulus Sterilis**—Common Snowball—Snow white flowers in May and June.

Plicatum—Japanese Snowball — Foliage olive green. Flowers large and pure white.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. -----	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft. -----	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. -----	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft. -----	1 00	7 50	60 00

ROSES

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the rose. The wide range of color, shape, and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than does the rose.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the spring. In the ever-blooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

Insects and Diseases. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

These roses are all two years old, number one plants. Most rose growers

We Have Grown from the Smallest Nursery

ROSES—Continued

make six grades below this grade. Buy two-year, number one plants—the standard for quality.

	Each	10	25
All Roses unless otherwise priced -----	1 00	7 50	16 25

CLIMBING ROSES, 75 cents each, \$6.50 for ten.

Baltimore Belle—White.	Seven Sisters—pink
*Climbing American Beauty—red	Tausendschoen—Thousand Beauties
*Crimson Rambler—crimson	—Various shades of pink
*Dorothy Perkins—pink	Veilchenblau—The blue Rambler
Flower of Fairfield—crimson	White Rambler
Hiawatha—red	*Yellow Rambler
Prairie Queen—rosy-red	

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES—dwarfish

American Beauty—red	La France—silvery-rose
*Gen. McArthur—crimson	Maman Cochet—pink
*Gruss an Teplitz—red	*Mrs. Aaron Ward—yellow
Hermosa—pink	*Ophelia—rose
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria—white	Richmond—scarlet-crimson
*Killarney—pink	*Sunburst—orange

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—tall growing

Alfred Colomb—crimson	Marshall P. Wilder—red
Anne de Diesbach—carmine	Mrs John Laing—pink
Clio—flesh color	*Paul Neyron—pink
Coquette des Alps—White	Prince Camille de Rohan—crimson
*Frau Karl Druschki—white	*Soliel d'Or—yellow
*General Jacqueminot—red	Ulrich Brunner—crimson
Magna Charta—pink	

MOSS ROSES

Pink Red White

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

*Erna Teschendorf	*Persian Yellow—tall
—crimson Baby Rambler	Pink Baby Rambler
Harrison Yellow—tall	White Baby Rambler

RUGOSA ROSES—Low growing bushes. Dense foliage. Good for exposed situations

*Alba—white	*Rubra—red
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HARDY VINES

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

All two years old, number one plants. None better. Less than five plants at each price. Five of one kind at ten rate. Fifty plants five of a kind at hundred rate.

	Each	10	100
Unless otherwise priced -----	50	4 00	30 00

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy—Fine for walls veranda and tree trunks.

*Boston Ivy—Clings to brick or stone structures and rockeries.

ARISTOLOCHIA

*Dutchman's Pipe—Light green foliage. Pipe shaped yellowish-brown flowers \$1.00 each.

in Indiana to the Largest. There is a Reason

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Creeper—Large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers.

CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet—Yellow flowers. Clusters of capsuled orange fruit.

CLEMATIS—VIRGIN'S BOWER

*Henryi—White, large flower, 80 cents each.

*Jackmani—Purple, large flower, 80 cents each.

*Madam Edouard Andre—Crimson, large flower, 80 cents each.

*Paniculata—Small, white flower, fragrant, 50 cents each.

HONEYSUCKLE—LONICERA

*Halls Japan—Pure white flowers, changing to yellow, very fragrant; foliage green well into winter.

Monthly Fragrant—Flowers red and yellow, fragrant.

IVY—HEDERA—ENGLISH—Clings to walls, rocks or three trunks.

WISTARIA

*American Purple—Pale blue flowers in dense drooping clusters.

*Chinese White—Flowers pure white.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Flower season May to November.

Our Perennials are field grown and are from two to five times larger than seed bed plants. Five plants of same variety at ten rate. Fifty plants five of a kind at hundred rate.

	Each	10	100
Unless otherwise priced -----	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

ACHILLEA—Yarrow or Milfoil—July until September.

Millefolium Rubrum—Fern-like foliage, flowers red.

Ptarmica—The Pearl—Pure white, double flowers.

AGROSTEMMA—Mullein Pink—Crimson flowers. June to August.

ALYSSUM—Saxatile Compactum—Fine border plant, bright yellow flowers. May.

AMSONIA SALICIFOLIA—Blue flowers. Good for border. May to July.

ANCHUSA ITALICA DROPMORE—Large blue flowers. April to July.

ANEMONE—For border or bed. Blooms August until frost.

Japonica Rubra—Rosy red petals; bright yellow stamens.

Queen Charlotte—Large, semi-double, pink.

Whirlwind—Large, semi-double, white.

ANTHEMIS—Marguerite—Tinctoria Kelwayi—Large daisy-like flowers, deep yellow. June to August.

***ANTIRRHINUM**—Snapdragon—Snout Flower—Many colored flowers.

ARABIS—Rock Cress—Alpina fl. pl.—Dwarf, early, suitable for rock work, border or covering steep bank.

***AQUILEGIA**—Columbine—Good for rock work or growing under trees. May to July.

Chrysantha—Golden yellow flowers.

Caerulea—White flowers tinted blue.

Mixed—Fine assortment of mixed colors.

ARMERIA—Thrift or Sea Pink—Pink flowers all summer.

ARTEMISIA—Wormwood—Stelleriana—Deeply cut silvery foliage.

ASCLEPIAS—Silkweed—Tuberosa—Large orange-colored flowers. July and August.

ASTERS—Daisies or Starwort

Climax—Semi-double. Pale lilac blue. August and September.

Novae—Anglae—New England Aster—Large, deep violet. September and October.

Perry—Rose color. September and October.

Ptarmicoides Major—Large white.

Robert Parker—Large lavender, blue-yellow center. September and October.

Indiana Trees and Plants are Subjected to Severe Winter Weather

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

- ASTILBE**—David's False Goat Beard—*Davidi*—Cut foliage, rosy violet flowers. June and July.
- BAPTISIA**—False Indigo—*Australis*—Deep blue flowers. June.
- BELLIS**—English Daisy—*Perennis*—Fine for border, double, red, pink and white.
- BOCCONIA**—Plume Poppy—Creamy white. July and August.
- BOLTONIA**—False Chamomile—*Asteroides*—Pure white, starry flowers. August and September.
- ***CAMPANULA**—Belleflower—Harebell—Fine for border.
Carpatica—Deep blue flowers. Blooms all summer.
Carpatica Alba—White.
Grandis—Large, blue.
Media—(Canterbury Bell)—Various colors. June and July.
Persicifolia Alba—Large white. July and August.
- CASSIA**—Wild Senna—*Marylandica*—Bright yellow. July and August.
- CENTAUREA**—Cornflower—Bachelor's Button
Montana Alba—Large white.
Coerulea—Large blue.
- CERASTIUM**—Snow in Summer—Chick Weed—*Tomentosum*—Fine for rocky places, border or bed, silvery foliage.
- ***CHRYSANTHEMUMS**—Hardy Pompon
Amberton—Early yellow.
Autum Glow—Rose crimson.
Canary Bird—Yellow.
Excelsior—Yellow.
Estolb—A fine yellow.
Goaches Crimson—Bronze crimson, shading to yellow.
Golden Queen—A fine yellow.
Glory of Seven Oaks—Yellow.
La Parisiene—A fine white.
Old Homestead—Large light pink.
Red Indian—Red.
Victory—Large pink.
- ***CHRYSANTHEMUMS MAXIMUM**—Daisies
Alaska—Large white.
Maximum Shasta—White. Blooms all summer.
- CONVALLARIA**—Lily-of-the-Valley—White, bell-shaped, fragrant.
- COREOPSIS**—Tickseed
Grandiflora—Deep yellow, cup-shaped. Blooms all summer.
Lanceolata—Fine for cut flowers.
- ***DELPHINIUM**—Larkspur—Good for cut flowers. June to September.
Belladonna—Sky-blue.
Chinensis—Dwarf—Clear blue.
Chinensis Alba—Dwarf—White.
Gold Medal Hybrid—Large flower in various blue shades.
- DIANTHUS**—Hardy Garden Pink
Barbatus—Sweet William—Assorted colors. June and July.
Latifolia Atrococcinea—Dark velvety crimson.
Plumarius—Fragrant, assorted colors.
- DICENTRA**—Bleeding Heart—Rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. April or May.
Eximia—Fern like foliage.
Spectabilis—Old fashioned Bleeding Heart.

therefore are much Hardier than Stock Grown in Milder Climates

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

- DICTAMNUS**—Gas Plant—Peculiar plant with rosy-pink flowers, fragrant.
- ***DIGITALIS**—Foxglove—Long bell shaped flowers in white, pink, yellow and rose. July to September.
Ambigua Grandiflora—Pale yellow.
- EUPATORIUM**—Thoroughwort—*Pupurea*—Purple bloom. August and September.
- EUPHORBIA**—Milkwort—*Corollata*—Pure white with small green eyes. June to August.
- FUNKIA**—Plantain Lily—Autumn flower, light green leaves. Long trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant.
Aurea Variegata—Flowers lilac color, yellow and green leaves.
Coerulea—Blue flowers, dark green leaves.
Lancifolia—Lance-like leaves, spikes of lavender flowers.
Subcordata Grandiflora—Pure white lily-like flowers.
- ***GAILLARDIA**—Blanket Flower—*Grandiflora*—Daisy-like blossoms. June to November.
- GYPSOPHILA**—Baby's Breath—Mist-like white flowers giving grace and harmony to arrangement of cut flowers. July to September.
Paniculata—Small, pure white, gauze-like flowers.
Paniculata fl. pl.—Double, pure white.
- HELENIUM**—Sneezewort—*Autumnale Rubrum*—Bright red. August and September.
- HELIANTHUS**—Sunflower—*Maxims*—Yellow. August and September.
- HEMEROCALLIS**—Yellow Day Lily—July and August.
Flava—(Lemon Lily)—Lemon yellow, fragrant. May and June.
Fulva—Single bronze. June and July.
Fulva flore pleno—Double orange.
Thunbergii—Similar to *Fulva*. Blooms later.
- HIBISCUS**—Mallow—Hollyhock family—Attractive foliage and brilliant flowers. 35 cents each.
Mallow Marvels—Flowers large in shades of crimson pink and white.
Moscheutos—Flowers pure white, velvet crimson center.
- HOLLYHOCKS**—Shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange and white.
- HYPERICUM**—St. John's Wort
Calycinum—Dark green leaves, flowers golden yellow.
Densiflorum—Feathery foliage, flowers yellow.
Moserianum—Bushy fern foliage, flowers golden yellow. June to September.
- IBERIS**—Candytuft
Sempervirens—Spreading habit; flowers pure white.
Gibraltarica—Large white flowers tinged with rose.

IRIS

The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any other garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous border, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that cover their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground, or even replanting is attended by a great gain in the size and numbers of the flowers.

IRIS—Continued

IRIS GERMANICA—German Iris

This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of coloring; leaves broad sword-like. We have an assortment of the best varieties.

Black Prince—A rare and new variety, standards mature deep violet-blue.

Falls velvety purple, very rich. Excellent.

Canary Bird—Bright yellow, low growing.

Candida—Creamy white.

Celeste—Tall bright blue, fine.

Dalmatica—Soft lavender tinged purple. Forty inches high.

Darius—Fine yellow. Excellent.

Fantasy—Light blue.

Florentina—White tinged with blue and yellow.

Her Majesty—Standards lovely rose-pink; falls bright crimson, tinged a darker shade.

Horonabilis—Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany brown.

La Tendre—Pearly white, falls blue.

Mme. Chereau—White-feathered edges, sky blue. Fine.

Mrs. H. Darwin—Large white with violet veins.

Pallida speciosa—Violet with light lavender-blue center. Tall.

Queen of May—Soft rosy-lilac, nearly pink. Very good.

Spectabilis—Light and deep violet purple.

IRIS KAEMPFERI—Japan Iris

The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers, in late June and July, are quite distinct from those of all other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We have a good assortment of the best varieties.

Blue Danube—Rich blue, golden center.

Exquisite—Light lavender, purple veins.

Galatea—Light blue, white veins.

Gold Bound—Large, white; golden center.

Helen von Siebold—White center, bordered violet-red.

Ho-O-Jo—Large lavender-blue, white veins. Fine.

Iso-No-Nami—Lavender on white ground. Deep lavender veins.

Mahogany—Dark red.

Royal Yellow—Very good foliage. Tall, deep golden yellow.

IRIS—Siberian

Sibirica—Purplish-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

Sibirica alba—White-veined lilac. 2 feet. May and June.

Sibirica Orientalis—Violet-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

IRIS—Dwarf

Cyanne—Rich royal purple, blackest shadings.

Pumile—Deep blue. 6 to 8 inches. Fine for border.

LILIUM-LILY

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all the other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.

Auratum—(Gold Band or Lily of Japan). Flowers large ivory white dotted with chocolate-crimson spots. Bright gold band runs through center of each petal.

LILIUM-LILY—Continued

- Candidum**—Pure white. Fragrant.
Elegans—Dwarf. Early flowering. Various colors.
Harrisii—(Bermuda Easter Lily). Flowers trumpet-shaped, waxen white. Fragrant.
Longiflorum—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped. Fragrant.
Tigrinum—(Double Tiger Lily). Orange-scarlet with dark spots.
Speciosum Album—White with slight rose tint on end of petals.
- LATHYRUS—Everlasting Pea**—Climbers for walls or trellis.
Latifolius—Pink.
Latifolius Albiflorus—White
- LAVANDULA—Lavender—Vera**—Silvery-gray foliage. Fragrant lavender flowers. July and August.
- LIATRIS—Blazing Star**—August and September.
Pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather)—Daisy-purple flowers.
Spicata—Deep purple flowers.
- LINUM—Flax—Perenne**—Pale blue. June to September.
- LOBELIA—Cardinalis**—Cardinal flower.
- LUPINUS**—May and June.
Albus—Pure white.
Polyphyllus—Blue.
- LYCHNIS—Campion.**
Chalcedonica—(Maltese Cross). Orange-scarlet flowers.
Viscaria splendens fl. pl—Double deep red flowers.
- LYTHRUM—Roseum Superbum—Purple Loose Stripe**—Rosy purple. July and August.
- MYOSOTIS—Palustris—Forget-Me-Not**—Light blue.
- OENOTHERA—Speciosa—Evening Primrose**—Pure white flowers, turning reddish as they fade.
- PACKYSANDRA—Terminalis**—A trailing plant. Flowers white.
- PAPAVER—Poppy.**
Goliath—Fiery-scarlet. Largest Oriental poppy.
Nudicaule—(Iceland Poppy) Dwarf. Cup-shaped flowers of white, yellow and orange.
Oriente—Flowers large, rich brilliant colors.
Oriente Princess Victoria Louise—Salmon red. July and August.
Orientalis Trilby—Cerise-scarlet.

PAOENIA-PEONY

The old-fashioned Peony *officinalis* in our grandmother's garden, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the wonderfully improved sorts introduced in recent years. They are the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubby border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to all around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position; which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

PAEONIA-PEONY—Continued

An important point to observe in the planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

NAMED VARIETIES, 60 cents each, \$5.00 per ten.

Andre Lauries—Bright deep rose.

Boule de Nieve—Very large white, flecked crimson.

Carnea Elegans—Broad petals clear flesh color mixed with small yellow petals.

Charlemagne—Lilac flesh.

Comte de Dusbach—Dark red. Early.

Compte de Nieperg—Dark rose-pink.

Couronne d'Or—White. Center petals bordered carmine. Gold stamens.

Delachei—Large cup-shaped bloom. Crimson-purple.

Delicatissima—Large pale lilac rose.

Duke of Wellington—Sulphur white.

Duchess de Nemour—Sulphur white with greenish reflex.

Edulis Superba—Brilliant pink shaded violet mixed with narrow whitish petals.

Faust—Lilac.

Festiva—Pure white with few marks of carmine in center.

Festiva Maxima—White with crimson markings in center.

Floral Treasure—Bright pink. Large and double.

Francois Ortegat—Deep red.

Fragrans—Late bloomer. Pink.

General Sheridan—Bright crimson tipped white.

Golden Harvest—Pink and yellow. Petals tipped red in center.

Humeii—Pink.

La Subline—Crimson.

La Tulipe—Flesh pink shading to ivory white. Center petals tipped carmine.

Livingstone—Best late pink.

Louis Van Houttei—Dark velvety purple.

Ne Plus Ultra—Delicate shell-pink.

Nobilissima—Large bright deep pink.

Officinalis rosea superba—Shining satiny rose.

Officinalis rubra—Crimson.

Prince Imperial—red.

Prolifera Tricolor—Broad flesh petals; center golden yellow with a red tuft.

Rubra Superba—Dark velvety crimson.

NAMED VARIETIES, 85 cents each, \$7.50 per ten.

Jenny Lind—Large bright pink.

Madam Crousse—Pure white, center edged with carmine.

Madam Ducel—Light mauve-rose.

Madam de Verneville—Broad white guard petals compact center touched carmine.

Mlle. Renee Desert—Lilac

Mons de Villaume—Medium violet red.

Officinalis Tenuifolia—Single, dark crimson, fern-like foliage.

Rhoda—Rose.

Solfataire—Pure white guard petals, center yellow.

The Bride—Creamy white.

Triomphe-de L'Exposition—Pink, carmined center.

Virgine—Lilac.

Whitleyi or Queen Victoria—Milk white, guards flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac.

PAEONIA-PEONY—Continued

NAMED VARIETIES \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per ten.

Albert Crousse—Shell pink, edged creamy white.

Gen Miles—Light crimson.

Gloire de Chas. Gombault—Flesh pink collar surrounding narrow petals of salmon flesh with tuft of large petals in center pink touched carmine.

Lottie Collins—Dark crimson.

Madam Emile Galle—Large cup-shaped. Lilac center flesh.

Papaveriflora—White center, petals flecked crimson.

Victor Hugo—Brilliant carmine red.

NAMED VARIETIES \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

Cameron—Brilliant purple-violet.

Edouard Andre—Crimson, stamens golden yellow.

Etta—Dark rose.

Felix Crousse—Brilliant red.

Madam Geissler—Pink, edged white.

Mons Jules Elie—Finest pink.

Model de Perfection—Pink.

NAMED VARIETIES \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per ten.

Eugene Verdier—Cup-shaped. Flesh pink shaded yellow.

Grandiflora—Rose white.

NAMED VARIETIES.

Adolphe Rosseau—Dark purple red, \$1.75.

Albatre—White shaded ivory, center petals, tinged lilacs, \$1.75.

Albatre—White shaded ivory, center petals tinged lilac, \$1.75.

Baroness Schroeder—White, \$2.00.

Grever Cleveland—Dark crimson, \$2.00.

James Kelway—White flecked crimson, \$1.50.

Karl Rosenfield—Dark crimson, \$3.00.

Marie Crousse—Soft salmon-pink, \$2.00.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac—Dark purple garnet, \$4.00

Sarah Bernhardt—Pink guards, salmon center, \$3.00.

Therese—Violet rose changed to lilac, white center, \$4.00.

UNNAMED PAEONIAS 35 cents each. \$3.00 for ten. \$25.00 per 100.

PHLOX PANICULATA.

Aetna—Crimson; cherry red eye.

Bridesmaid—Rose white with large crimson eye.

Eclairer—Carmine with light center.

Elizabeth Campbell—Salmon-pink. Dark crimson eye.

Miss Lingard—Pearly white. Invisible pink eye.

Pantheon—Bright carmine rose.

R. P. Struthers—Light crimson-pink. Dark center.

Thor—Deep salmon pink.

Von Hochberg—Dark crimson.

Von Lassberg—White.

PHLOX SUBULATA—Moss Pinks—Creeping plants. Moss-like evergreen foliage.

Alba—white.

Lilaciana—Clear Lilac.

Rosea—Rose color.

PHYSOSTEGIA—False Dragon Head.

Speciosa—Tall growing, dense spikes of pink bloom. June and July.

Virginia Alba—Pure white.

PENTSTEMON—Beard Tongue—Barbatus Torreyi—Flowers deep scarlet-red in spikes.

The First Crop Usually Pays More Than the

PAEONIA-PEONY—Continued

- PLATYCODON**—Japanese Bellflower or Balloon Flower.
Grandiflorum—Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped.
Grandiflorum Album—White. July to September.
- POLEMONIUM**—**Coeruleum**—**Jacob's Ladder**—Blue bell-shaped flowers with golden anthers, May and June.
- PLUMBAGO**—**Leadwort**—**Larpentae**—Dwarf spreading habit. Edging plant or rockery. Blue.
- PRIMULA**—**Vulgaris**—**Primrose English**—Early bloom. Bright canary yellow.
- PYRETHRUM**—**Feverfew**.
Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum—Single flowers in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow.
Uliginosum—(Ox Eye Daisy) Daisy like bloom. Fern like foliage.
- RANUNCULUS**—**Buttercup**.
Aconitifolius fl. pl.—(White Bachelor's Button) Double white
Repens fl. pl.—(Bachelor's Button) Double yellow.
- RUDBECKIA**—**Coneflower**.
Golden Glow—Vigorous grower. Double golden yellow flowers.
Newmanii—(Speciosa) (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan) Orange-yellow flowers with black center.
Purpurea—Reddish purple flowers.
- SALVIA**—**Sage**—**Azurea Grandiflora**—Sky-blue flowers. August and September
- SCABIOSA**—**Mourning Bride**—Good for border planting.
Caucasica—Lilac-blue flowers.
Japonica—Japanese variety. Blue flowers.
- Stachys**—**Head Nettle**—**Woundwort**—**Lantana**—Silvery white foliage. Light purple flowers.
- SEDUM**—**Stonecrop**—**Spectabilis**—Light green foliage. Rose-colored flowers.
- STATICE**—**Sea Lavender**—**Latifolia**—Dark blue flowers.
- STOKESIA**—**Stokes aster**—**Cornflower**—July to October.
Cyanea—Large lavender-blue flowers.
Cyanea Alba—Large pure white flowers.
- TRITOMA**—**Red Hot Poker**—Striking plant with showy spikes of flowers. July to September.
- TUNICA**—**Coat Flower**—**Saxifraga**—Small flowers with rosy white, lilac or pale purple notched petals.
- VALERIANA**—**Officinalis**—Spicy fragrance and numerous flowers.
- VERONICA**—**Speedwell**—Excellent for border or rock planting.
Incana—White wooly plant. Pale blue flowers.
Longifolia Subsessilis—Spikes of blue flowers.
Spicata—Clear blue flowers. Purple stamens.
- YUCCA**—**ADAMS NEEDLE**—**Filamentosa**—Broad sword-like foliage. Tall spikes of fragrant creamy white flowers.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

50 cents each. \$3.50 per 10.

Erianthus

Ravennae—(Ravenna Grass)—Leaves long, sometimes violet with white rib in center.

Eulalia.

Gracillima Univittata—Bright green, narrow foliage with silvery mid-rib.

Japonica Zebrina—(Zebra Grass)—Broad yellow bands across leaf.

Japonica Variegata—Narrow leaf, blades striped green, white and often pink, or yellow.

Pennisetum—**Japanicum**—Fountain Grass—Long narrow leaves growing fountain-like from central spike.

Cost of the Tree or Plant. Buy the Best

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROUND COVER.

Anemone.	Phlox Subulata in Variety—
Cerastium tomentosum.	Purple, Rose and White.
Myosotis palustris.	Tunica Saxifraga.
Pachysandra terminalis.	

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.

Alyssum Saxatile compactum.	Gypsophila paniculata.
Aquilegia in variety.	Iberis Sempervirens.
Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress).	Lychnis Viscaria Splendens.
Armeria Maritima or Formosum.	Pachysandra terminalis.
Campanula Carpatica.	Sedums in Variety.
Cerastium Tomentosum.	Statice Latifolia.
Dicentra (Bleeding Hearts).	Stokesia Cyanea (Stoke's Asters).

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR DRY LOCATIONS

Achillea tomentosa.	Lavandula Vera.
Aquilegia in Variety.	Liatris (Kansas Gay Feather).
Arabis Alpina.	Lychnis Chalcedonica.
Asclepias Tuberosa.	Phlox Subulata.
Cerastium Tomentosum.	Sedum Spectabile.

PLANTS FOR SHADED POSITIONS.

Achillea Millefolium.	Hemerocallis Fulva.
Anemone.	Lobelia Cardinalis.
Aquilegia in Variety.	Lychnis Chalcedonica.
Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley).	Platycodon Blue and White.
Digitalis (Foxglove) in Variety.	Sedum Spectabile.
Funkia in Variety.	Stachys Lantana.

DESIRABLE PERENNIALS FOR CUT FLOWERS.

Achillea The Pearl.	Gypsophila Paniculata.
Anemone Japonica in Variety.	Helianthus Multiflorus.
Anthemis Tinctoria.	Iris Germanica—All Colors.
Asters in Variety.	Iris Japanese—Many Colors.
Boltonia Asteroides.	Lychnis Viscaria Splendens, fl. pl.
Chrysanthemum.	Peonies in Many Colors.
Coreopsis Grandiflora.	Phlox in Many Colors.
Delphinium.	Pyrethrum—Mixed Colors.
Dianthus barbatus—Mixed Colors.	Shasta Daisy.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.	Veronica Spicata and Subsessilis.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Directions for Transplanting Trees, Etc.

Preparation of the Soil. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees. This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to secure a head properly

shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, it then becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cut from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting. The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. Or when the roots are well covered with earth the earth may be tramped or tamped hard to the roots and filled up with loose earth on top. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand about the same height as when in the Nursery. An inch or two deeper will not hurt. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking. If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury by the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one in each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil. The bodies of fruit and shade trees should be wrapped to protect against sun-scald.

Mulching. This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, taking pains that it does not come in contact with the body of same, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation after Planting. Here is the opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness, for he knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the

cankerworm and caterpillar and other insects and diseases do not find safe lodgment among their branches, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fences. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and with equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. Dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages, or received during Frosty Weather or after Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, soaking well, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning. Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December, following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crown early in spring;

remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around stems of plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While, if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet apart each way	10,890
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,702
5 feet apart each way	1,742
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	888
8 feet apart each way	680
9 feet apart each way	537
10 feet apart each way	434
11 feet apart each way	360
12 feet apart each way	302
13 feet apart each way	257
14 feet apart each way	222
15 feet apart each way	193
16 feet apart each way	170
17 feet apart each way	150
18 feet apart each way	134
19 feet apart each way	120
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48

Our Prices are Based on the Quality of Stock we Grow

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Apricots, Peaches and Plums	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 apart feet each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Field Culture	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture	1 to 2 feet apart

APPLES

The apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the entire year. By making careful selections, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider the best for general planting.

Five trees or plants of a class, as five Apple or five Cherry or five Grapes, etc., will be sold at ten rate. Fifty at hundred rate, except Raspberries, Blackberries and Dewberries.

Two and Three Years Old.

	Each	10	100
Standard, extra heavy, 6 to 7 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
Standard, extra, 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50	65 00
Standard, first-class, 4 to 5 ft.	80	6 50	50 00
Standard, first-class, 3 to 4 ft.	65	5 00	40 00

***GRIMES GOLDEN,** Top-worked, long lived Grimes.

Standard, extra, 4 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
Standard, first-class, 3 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00

VARIETIES

Summer Fruiting

- *Benoni (red). Golden Sweet (greenish-yellow).
- *Carson (red). Red Astrachan (red, striped).
- Duchess (greenish yellow, red stripe). *Yellow Transparent (yellow).
- Early Harvest (yellow).

Fall Fruiting

- Chenango Strawberry (red, striped). *Maiden Blush (yellow with blush).
- *Dr. Matthews (green). Rambo (dull yellowish-red).
- *Wealthy (bright red, striped).
- Whitney Crab (yellow, large).

We do not Charge for Packing

Winter Fruiting

Bailey Sweet (red striped).
 Baldwin (deep red).
 Banana (golden yellow).
 Ben Davis (red, striped).
 *Delicious (red).
 Gano (bright red).
 *Grimes Golden (yellow).
 Hyslop Crab (yellow-red).
 Kentucky Crab (red blush).
 *Jonathan (bright red).
 Mammoth Black Twig (red).

McIntosh (red).
 Northern Spy (red, striped).
 Ragans Red (red).
 *Rome Beauty (red).
 *Stayman's Winesap (dull red).
 Talman Sweet (yellow).
 Transcendent Crab (yellow).
 *Turley (red, large).
 Wine Sap (red).
 Yellow Bellflower (yellow).
 York Imperial (green, striped).

PEACHES

	Each	10	100	1000
Extra large, 5 to 7 ft. -----	\$ 75	\$7 00	\$60 00	\$500 00
Extra size, 5 to 6 ft. -----	70	6 50	50 00	400 00
First size, 4 to 5 ft. -----	60	5 00	50 00	300 00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. -----	50	4 00	30 00	200 00
Small size, 2 to 3 ft. -----	40	3 00	20 00	150 00

VARIETIES

Early Ripening

*Admiral Dewey (yellow, freestone). Greensboro (white, semi-cling).
 *Belle of Georgia (white, freestone). Lewis (white, freestone).
 *Carman (white, freestone). Yellow St. John (yellow, freestone).
 Early Elberta (yellow, freestone).
 Mayflower (greenish-white, semi-cling).

Mid-season Ripening

Arp Beauty (yellow, freestone). Indian or Blood (red, cling).
 *Big Red (red, large). *J. H. Hale (yellow, freestone).
 *Champion (white, freestone). Lemon Free (yellow, freestone).
 Crawford's Early (yellow, freestone). Mountain Rose (white, freestone).
 Crawford's Late (yellow, freestone). Niagara (yellow, freestone).
 Crosby (yellow, freestone). Prolific (yellow, freestone).
 *Elberta (yellow, freestone). Rochester (yellow, freestone).
 Fitzgerald (yellow, freestone). Wonderfull (yellow, freestone).
 *Hoosier Cling (yellow, cling).

Late Ripening

*Banner (yellow, freestone). *Old Mixon Free (white, freestone).
 *Fleenor (white, cling). Salway (yellow, freestone).
 Gold Drop (yellow, freestone). Smock (yellow, freestone).
 *Heath Cling (white, cling). Stearns (yellow, freestone).

PEARS

	Each	10
Standard, first-class, 5 to 6 ft. -----	\$1 25	\$10 00
Dwarf, extra, 4to 6 ft., Duchess -----	1 25	10 00

VARIETIES

Summer

*Bartlett Kieffer
 Clapp's Favorite *Seckel
 *Wilder Sheldon
 Flemish Beauty

Autumn

*Duchess

Winter

Lawrence

PLUMS

First-class, 5 to 6 ft. ----- \$1 25 \$10 00

European Varieties

Bradshaw (very large, violet-red). Reine Claude (green).
 *German Prune (purplish-blue). Shipper's Pride (dark purple).
 *Lombard (violet-red). *Shropshire Damson (blue).
 *Moore's Arctic (dark purple).

Japan Varieties

Abundance (red).

*Burbank (red).

Native Varieties

Surprise (red).

*Wild Goose (red).

APRICOTS

	Each	10
Talbert, No. 1 size -----	\$1 00	\$9 00
Talbert, small size -----	50	4 00

CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
Extra large, 6 to 7 ft. -----	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
First-class, 5 to 6 ft. -----	1 00	9 00	75 00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft. -----	80	7 50	65 00
First-class, 3 to 4 ft. -----	65	6 00	50 00

VARIETIES

Black Tartarian (black, sweet).	Napoleon (yellow, sweet).
Dye House (red, sour).	Late Duke (red, semi-sweet).
*Early May or Richmond (red, sour).	May Duke (red, semi-sweet).
English Morello (red, sour).	Schmidt's Big (red, sweet).
Gov. Wood (yellow, sweet).	Windsor (red, sweet).
*Large Montmorency (red, sour).	Yellow Spanish (yellow, sweet).

QUINCES

First-class, 4 to 5 ft. -----	\$1 00
First-class, 3 to 4 ft. -----	75

Champion and Orange (ripen in October).

PERSIMMONS

Native, 4 to 5 ft. -----	\$1 50
Native, 3 to 4 ft. -----	1 00

NUT TREES

	Each
Chestnut, American Sweet, 5 to 6 ft. -----	\$1 50
Chestnut, American Sweet, 4 to 5 ft. -----	1 25
Chestnut, American Sweet, 3 to 4 ft. -----	1 00
Pecan, Native Seedling, 3 to 4 ft. -----	1 50
Walnut, English, 2 to 3 ft. -----	1 50
Walnut, Japan, 4 to 5 ft. -----	1 50
Walnut, Japan, 3 to 4 ft. -----	1 25

GRAPES

All offered here are two-year number one vines, the best.

	Each	10	100
Agawam (large, red) -----	\$0 40	\$3 50	
*Brighton (red) -----	40		
*Campbell's Early (large, black) -----	50		

Remember our Shrubs are Stronger

GRAPES—Continued

Catawba (large, red) -----	40	3 50	
*Concord (the standard black) -----	40	3 50	\$25 00
Delaware (red) -----	40		
Moore's Diamond (white) -----	40	3 50	
*Moore's Early (large, black) -----	40	3 50	
*Niagara (the standard white) -----	40	3 50	
Pocklington (large, white) -----	40	3 50	
Salem (large, red) -----	50		
*Worden (good black) -----	40	3 50	

RASPBERRIES

	10	100	1,000
Columbian (purple) -----	\$1 00	\$5 00	
*Cumberland (black) -----	1 00	5 00	\$25 00
*Cuthbert (best red) -----	1 00	5 00	25 00
Gregg (black) -----	1 00	5 00	25 00
Kansas (black) -----	1 00	5 00	25 00
*Quillen (black, our Special) -----	1 00	5 00	25 00
St. Regis (red, everbearing) -----	1 00	5 00	25 00

BLACKBERRIES

	10	100	1,000
Early Harvest -----	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$35 00
*Eldorado -----	1 00	5 00	35 00
Mercereau -----	1 00	5 00	35 00
*Snyder -----	1 00	5 00	35 00

DEWBERRIES

	10	100
Lucretia -----	\$1 00	\$5 00

GOOSEBERRIES

	Each	10	100
*Downing, 2-year, No. 1 -----	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
Houghton, 2-year, No. 1 -----	40	3 50	

STRAWBERRIES

We sell Strawberries in spring only (April). Unless very carefully cared for when planted in the fall, they are a total loss, and from past experiences it has proven more satisfactory to offer them for spring only.

CURRANTS

	Each	10
Boskoop Giant (black), 2-year, No. 1 -----	\$0 40	\$3 00
Cherry (large, red), 2-year, No. 1 -----	40	3 00
*Fay's Prolific (large, red), 2-year, No. 1 -----	40	3 00
*Perfection (largest of all, red), 2-year, No. 1 -----	50	4 00
White Grape (white), 2-year, No. 1 -----	40	3 00
*Wilder (red), 2-year, No. 1 -----	40	3 00

ASPARAGUS

	10	100
Conover's Colossal (white) -----	\$0 50	\$3 50
*Palmetto (green) -----	50	3 50

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

	Each	10
Linneaus (the best) -----	\$0 15	\$1 50

and More Hardy than Most Shrubs Offered

*Without Trees and Shrubs, It Is
Only a House—
With Them a Home.*